

Reading Essentials and Study Guide



Chapter 8, Section 1

For use with textbook pages 421–425

THE ROAD TO WORLD WAR I

CONTENT VOCABULARY

conscription a military draft (page 423)

mobilization the process of assembling troops and supplies and making them ready for war (page 425)

DRAWING FROM EXPERIENCE

Have you ever been given an ultimatum? How did you react to the ultimatum?

In this section, you will learn about the events that led to the start of World War I. Ultimatums played an important role in starting World War I.

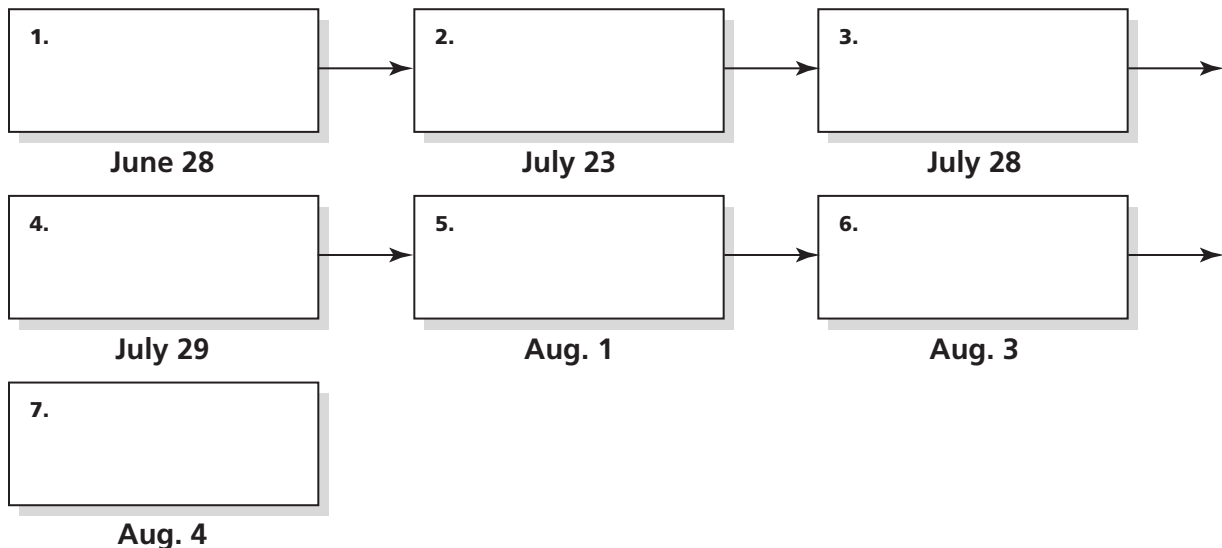
**California History
Social Science
Standards**

10.5 Students analyze the causes and course of the First World War.

Focuses on:
10.5.1, 10.5.2

ORGANIZING YOUR THOUGHTS

Use the time line below to help you take notes. Identify seven key events during the summer of 1914 that led to World War I.



Reading Essentials and Study Guide



Chapter 8, Section 1 (continued)

READ TO LEARN

- **Nationalism and the System of Alliances** (page 422)

The growth of nationalism in the nineteenth century had many serious results. Competition for colonies and trade increased. Europe’s great powers were soon divided into two alliances, the Triple Alliance and the Triple Entente. Crises in the Balkans between 1908 and 1913 made many European nations angry with each other. They were willing to go to war to preserve the power of their national states. Not all ethnic groups had become nations. But the growth of nationalism made the Irish, the Poles, and the Slavic peoples dream of creating their own national states.

National desires were not the only reason for conflict in the early 1900s. The working and lower middle class wanted a bigger share of the economic wealth they had helped create. Trade unions demanded better wages. Socialist parties wanted an end to capitalism. Some conservative leaders were afraid that their nations were on the verge of revolution. Some historians believe that the fear of revolution and the desire to suppress internal conflicts encouraged the leaders of some nations to go to war in 1914.

After 1900, the size of armies throughout Europe grew at an alarming rate. **Conscription**, a military draft, was used by most Western nations before 1914. It caused the size of European armies to double between 1890 and 1914. Militarism (preparation for war) was growing. Military leaders became more powerful. They began to draw up plans that could be used if their countries went to war. They insisted that altering these plans would cause chaos in the military. In the 1914 crises, this forced European political leaders to make decisions for military rather than political reasons.

Academic Vocabulary
ethnic: of or relating to large groups of people belonging to the same racial, national, tribal, religious, linguistic, or cultural origin or background (p. 422)

Academic Vocabulary
alter: to give a different position, course, or direction to something or someone (p. 423)

8. What were some of the results of the growth of nationalism in the nineteenth century?

Reading Essentials and Study Guide



Chapter 8, Section 1 (continued)

• The Outbreak of War: Summer 1914 (page 424)

Nationalism, internal conflicts, and militarism all played a role in the starting of World War I. But it was a crisis in the Balkans in the summer of 1914 that led directly to war. States in southeastern Europe had struggled for years to free themselves from Ottoman rule. Austria-Hungary and Russia both wanted to control these new nations. By 1914, Serbia, supported by Russia, was determined to create a large Slavic state in the Balkans. Austria-Hungary was determined that this would not happen. Many Europeans anticipated war.

On June 28, 1914, Archduke Francis Ferdinand, the heir to the throne of Austria-Hungary, visited the Bosnian city of Sarajevo. Members of the Black Hand made plans to kill him. The Black Hand was a Serbian terrorist organization that wanted Bosnia to be free of Austria-Hungary. An attempt to kill the archduke with a bomb was unsuccessful. Later in the day, however, Gavrilo Princep, a 19-year-old Bosnian Serb, shot and killed both the archduke and his wife.

The Austro-Hungarian government did not know whether the Serbian government was involved in the assassination of the archduke, but it did not care. It saw this as an opportunity to crush Serbia. Austrian leaders wanted to attack Serbia, but they feared that Russia would intervene on Serbia's behalf. The Austrians asked their German allies for help. Emperor William II of Germany agreed to give Austria-Hungary his full support. Austrian leaders sent an ultimatum to Serbia on July 23. Many of the demands were so extreme that Serbia had no choice but to reject some of them. On July 28, Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia.

Russia was determined to support Serbia. Czar Nicholas II ordered partial mobilization of the Russian army. **Mobilization** is the process of assembling troops and supplies and making them ready for war. In 1914, mobilization was seen as an act of war. Russian military leaders told the czar that they could not partially mobilize. Their mobilization plans were based on a war against both Germany and Austria-Hungary. They claimed that mobilization against only Austria-Hungary would create chaos. Based on this claim, the czar ordered full mobilization of the Russian army on July 29. The German government warned Russia that it must stop its mobilization. When Russia refused, Germany declared war on Russia on August 1.

Academic Vocabulary

anticipate: to give advance thought to an action expected to occur (p. 424)

Academic Vocabulary

behalf: in the interest of something or someone else (p. 424)

Reading Essentials and Study Guide



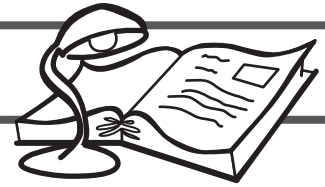
Chapter 8, Section 1 *(continued)*

Germany also had a military plan. One of its generals, Alfred von Schlieffen, had drawn up a plan that called for war against both Russia and France. Under the Schlieffen Plan, Germany could not go to war against Russia only. As a result, Germany declared war on France on August 3. It also issued an ultimatum to Belgium, in which it demanded the right of German troops to pass through Belgium, even though Belgium was a neutral nation.

On August 4, Great Britain declared war on Germany, officially for violating Belgian neutrality. In fact, Britain was concerned about maintaining its own world power. Now all of the great European powers were at war.

9. What warnings and ultimatums did European countries issue in the summer of 1914? What were the results of these ultimatums?

Reading Essentials and Study Guide



Chapter 8, Section 2

For use with textbook pages 430–437

THE WAR

CONTENT VOCABULARY

propaganda ideas spread to influence public opinion for or against a cause (page 431)

trench warfare warfare fought in trenches (ditches protected by barbed war) (page 431)

war of attrition a war based on wearing the other side down by constant attacks and heavy losses (page 432)

total war a war involving a complete mobilization of resources and people in the warring countries (page 435)

planned economies economic systems directed by government agencies (page 436)

DRAWING FROM EXPERIENCE

Have you ever read the book *All Quiet on the Western Front*? How does the book describe the fighting on the Western Front during World War I?

In the last section, you learned about the events that led to the start of World War I. In this section, you will learn about the war itself and its impact on civilians at home.

California History Social Science Standards

10.5 Students analyze the causes and course of the First World War.

Focuses on:
10.5.1, 10.5.2

ORGANIZING YOUR THOUGHTS

Use the chart below to help you take notes. World War I was a new kind of war because of new strategies and technology. Indicate how each of the following strategies or technologies was used during the war.

War Strategy or Technology	Use During the War
Propaganda	1.
Trench warfare	2.
War of attrition	3.
Airplanes	4.
Submarines	5.
Planned economies	6.